AMERICAN PORK IN AUSTRIA.

REASONS WHY THE PROHIBITION SHOULD RE REMOVED.

& DUTY CAN BE IMPOSED ON HER BEET SUGAR IN THIS COUNTRY-HOW A GREAT IN-

DUSTRY WOULD BE IMPERILLED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Sept. 4.—There is an impression that the action of Germany in regard to American pork and other products will be followed within a reasonable time by Austria-Hungary, as well as by France. respect to Austria-Hungary, the United States occupie same advantageous position that it does with relation to Germany. Within the past two or three years there has been an enermous increase in the importation of beet sugar from the former country. In the year ended June 20, 1880, the total imports from Austra-Hungary amounted to \$7,042,207, of which only \$241,007, or a little more than 3 per cent. was credited to beet sugar; in the year ended June 30, 1890, the total imports were \$9,391,378, and of beet sugar \$1,577,244, or nearly 17 per cent. In the calendar year 1890 Austria sent beet sugar to the United States to the amount of 3,585,812 pounds, and in the last three months of that year, despite the known fact that beet sugar was to be admitted into the United States duty free after April 1, 1802, the exports from Austria amounted to \$1.751,-429, or \$174,185 more than for the twelve months ended June 30, 1890. Moreover, the importations of beet sugar for the last three months of 1890 were nearly double in value the total exports from the United States to Austria in the year ended June 30, 1890, which amounted to only \$945,703—considerably less than the amount of the exports from this country to Costa Rica, or Guatemaia, or Nicaraugua, or Peru-less than ene-fourth the value of this country's exports to Venezuela, and only \$19,000 more than the total exports som the United States to San Domingo.

A dozen years ago American pork, bacon and lard had found their way into the Austrian market. In the year ended June 30, 1879, the exports of bacon, hams and salted pork from the United States to Austria Hungary amounted to 575,926 pounds, and of lard to 1,022,300 pounds; in 1889, not a pound of American pork, bacon or hams and only 670 pounds of lard were exported to that country. In 1880 the exports in creased over those of the preceding year, and then came the decree of prohibition which is still in force. In 1880 the figures were: Bacon and hams, 709,985 pounds; salted pork, 10,600 pounds; fard, 1,365,071 pounds. In 1890 not a pound of bacon, hams or pork was exported to Austria, and the exports of lard inted to only 6,400 pounds. So far as American hog products are concerned, the Austria-Hungarian market ceased to exist more than ten years ago.

More than seven-tenths of the exports to that market from the United States last year consisted of oils, as follows: Petroleum and lubricating oils, \$223,000; cottonseed oil, \$512,000. The balance consisted chiefly of resin, \$107,000; spirits of turpentine, \$19,000; raw cotton, \$15,000, and leather, \$4,000.

A report recently received from Consul-General nidt, of Vienna, which will soon be published by the State Department, shows that the production of beet sugar in Austria-Hungary is steadily and rapidly Increasing, and that the loss of the American market would be a serious blow to that country. Germany was formerly a heavy buyer of beet sugar from Austria; now she exports more beet sugar than any other coun try in the world, and is a sharp competitor of Austria in the American market. Of course, Austrian competition would end if the sugar of that country should be subject to duty while that of Germany remained free, and the former country would be compelled to seek another market for the product of her beet fields and sugar factories. In his report Mr. Goldschmidt says:

The cultivation of the Sugar beet is of the greatest noment to the rural economy of Austria, and is now beginning to gain ground in Huagary, too, as the Hui further the establishing of sugar factories in Hunagry it During the last two decades the produce of the Austria-Hungary sugar factories has attal mean place among the market articles of the world. In 1869, raw sugar first began to become an article of export from Austria to Holland, England and also to Germany. Up to 1874 the home production of the last-named country was not sufficient to cover its home consumption. The export of sugar has increased from year to year. For the harvest of 1888-790 there were working in Austris-Hungary 215 sugar factories and refineries, to wit: Bohemis 158, Moravia fitty, Slesia nine, Lower Austria five, Hungary fourteen. Their unchanged during the harvest of 1889-90. 1889-90 showed the produce to be 555,000 tons of mw ugar, the present parvest is estimated at 720,000 tons.

The average surplus exported from 1879 to 1883 was equivalent to 266,485 tons of 2,000 pounds each : in 1889 it was equivalent to 328,482 tons, and for the in 1889 it was equivalent to 328,482 tons, and for the first ten months of 1890 it was equivalent to 343,523, tons, or at the rate of 412,223 tons per annum. These figures furnish a strong reason why Austria-Hungary should recede from her unfriendly attitude toward the agricultural interests of the United States.

SECRETARY RUSK CONGRATULATED.

THE WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN THE REMOVAL OF THE GERMAN PROHIBITION.

Washington, Sept. 4 .- Secretary Rusk has received telegrams from different parts of the United States to day, congratulating him upon the success which his efforts toward securing the admission of American pork into Germany have achieved. The nature of these telegrams, the Secretary says, demonstrates the wide and deep interest taken by the people in this matter, and their faith that the markets of the country will be benefited thereby. The first inspection made under the act of March 3, 1891, began about June 20, and shortly thereafter Secretary Rusk addressed, through the State Department, a letter to the German Government, Inclosing copies of the act of Congress and the inspec tion regulations adopted by the Department, and informing that Government that the first shipment of the inspected product would be ready to be made about September 1. Since that time frequent correspondence has been had between the American and German Gov ernments, which finally culminated in the agreement entered into at Cape May Point about ten days ago. The Agricultural Department is at this time inspect-ing about 1,600 hogs per day for export. Secretary sk says there can scarcely be a doubt that the mar

ket for our surplus pork products will in time be greatly improved by the action of the German Govern ment. In 1881, the last year that this country enjoyed unrestricted trade with Germany and France, so far as meat products were concerned, the total value of American pork exported to Europe was \$70,000,-In 1889 the value of these exports was only #39,000,000. Secretary Rusk to-day also expressed himself as

having little doubt that when fully informed as to its merits as a food article, our corn will find great favor as an article of food in Germany as a substitute for Colonel Murphy, the agent of the Department of Agriculture, who has been in England for some time demonstrating the qualities of corn as a food article, and who will proceed to Germany on Secretary Rusk's order, is, the Secretary says, an enthusiast in his line, and the Secretary is very Ropeful that he will be able thoroughly to convince the German people of its merits. The German army and the peaasutry are large consumers of rye, and it is confidently believed by Secretary Rusk that none of our cereals, except corn, will prove acceptable as a substitute for the article.

The following letter of congratulation was written by Secretary Rusk to W. H. Hatch, of Missouri ;

Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary,

Hon. William H. Hatch, Willard's Hotel, Washington. Sir: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I have been notified by the representative of the German Govern-ment to this country that Germany has this day removed ment to tails country that Germany has this day removed the prohibition against the admission of American pork into that country. I feel assured that you, as a representative of the farming interests of this country, to which you have devoted so much of your time and energy, will rejoice with

me at this event.

The thanks of the farmers of this country are due to The thanks of the farmers of this country are well as your pour efforts in their behalf and especially your advocacy before the House of Representatives of the List Congress of the Meat Inspection bill, without which the move result could not have been obtained. Very respectfully,

MINISTER PHELPS'S SKILFUL MANAGEMENT. Herlin, Sept. 4.-The United States Minister, William Walter Phelps, is receiving many messages of congratu-lation upon the removal of the embargo placed upon American pork. Mr. Phelps yesterday cabled to Mr. Blaine, the United States Secretary of State, at Bar Harbor, Me., informing the latter of the repeal of the

"May I, through you, congratulate the President upon the fact that under his auspices a long struggle to secure this right has successfully ended!"

Mr. Pheips managed the negotiation's with great skill, but at the last moment, after the German Gov-ernment had fully decided to have the decree signed on September 1, it looked as if there would be another delay by the hesitation of some of the pettiest States. Prissla, Bavaria and Saxony were ready to agree to the removal of the embargo, but two of the small prin-cipalities hesitated, and threatened to delay all Mr.

into line, and the decree, as signed, admits American pork products into every part of Germany.

The duty on American pork, bacon and ham is 20 marks per doppel-centaer (200 pounds).

THE RENEFIT TO THE FARMERS. CORN AND SWINE PRODUCERS DERIVE ADVAN-

TAGE FROM REPUBLICAN DIPLOMACY.

Washington, Sept. 4 (Special) .- "It does not pay t raise corn in Iowa," excluims Governor and Candidate Boles. "The McKinley tariff does not benefit the farmers to the extent of one dime; on the contrary, it adds to the heavy burdens they are compelled to bear," shout free-trade demagogues from every stump in Ohio and Iowa. Iowa stands at the head of the swine-producing States, Illinois comes second, Olio third, Missouri fourth, Indiana fifth, Kansas sixth, Nebraska seventh and Wisconsin eighth. These States produce more than one-half of the total number of swine in the United States. With the markets of Germany, Austria, France and Italy closed against the American product, the United States exported in the year ended June 30, 1800, no less than 688.379,824 pounds of bacon, hams and salted pork. In the year ended June 30, 1891, the total was 680,403,564 pounds. It is estimated that the reopening of the German market alone will add at least 25 per cent to the amount and value of the annual exportation of these products. It is also a fact that the "McKinley Tariff law" has been a powerful lever if the hands of the Administration to open the way to this result. With a larger demand for the American produet will come better prices. Some careful and well-in formed persons have estimated that the increase will amount to 1 cent a pound. On the basis of last year' exports that would amount to nearly \$7,000,000, but the total exports of this year will greatly exceed thos of last year, even if France and Austria-Hungary shall fail to imitate the example of Germany, a contingency which is regarded as extremely improbable.

Nearly one-half the corn raised in Iowa is fed to cattle and swine for meat-producing purposes, and the export prices for beef, pork, bacon and lard have ad vanced, as well as the price of the cereal itself. And yet, Mr. Boies exclaims: "It does not pay to raise corn in Iowa." The same fact as to the propos tion of the corn crop used for meat-producing purposes is as true of Ohlo, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and every other Western and Northwestern State as it is of Iowa and yet, with one accord, the Free-Trade and Farmer Alliance orators declare that the "McKinley tariff law is a delusion and a snare, as far as the America farmer is concerned.

Probably the American farmer who sees \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 added to the value of a single item of agricultural production in one year, by the opening of the markets of a single country, which have been closed for more than eight years, will be able to form an opin for more than eight years, will be able to that his own in regard to the value of the legislation by virtue of which such a result has been obtained whether he be an lowd farmer who contributes 5.000 bushles of corn to the grand total of 240,000,000 bushles or more raised in his State, and "makes" 1.000 pounds of pork for sale, or an Ohio farmer, who raises much com and fattens a half-dozen hags or less, and sells them to the packer.

DEALERS HERE GREATLY PLEASED.

SATISFACTION OF PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEMBERS -TALKS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

The fact that the embargo against American pork has been raised by the German Government created a large ount of interest on the Produce Exchange and among dealers in pork generally. The efforts that had been made by the representatives of this country to have the embargo raised have been closely watched by dealers, and they were not so much surprised at the result as they might have been had not those efforts been made public before. Prices immediately stiffened and lard and all hog products showed an immediate rise at the opening of the day. The pork men on the Ex change all expressed themselves as being more than pleased with the opening up of this market, and al united in the one opinion that the ultimate results would be extremely beneficial. Those who expected to see an immediate rush of foreign buyers for the produc were somewhat disappointed because orders did not ome in with great rapidity. For this there is a simple explanation. The kind of pork that the foreigners want for the German trade is not now on hand in any large quantities, and dealers know that this country cannot immediately supply the German people with all the

H. O. Armour was seen on the Produce Exchange by a Tribune reporter. He said: "I have felt pretty cer tain for some time that the embarge against the America pork would be raised. Of course the immediate results will not be very great on the market, but the eventual me will be one of great good to the country. think that a big trade with Germany can and will be opened to us. Mr. Reid is entitled to a great amount of credit for the part that he has played in opening this question, as Minister to France,

E. H. Dougherty, another large dealer in pork, said : "There is no doubt that eventually the raising of the embargo will be of great benefit to this country. It already has had an effect on the market and prices now an they twere last night. We have not in this country now the kind of pork that Germany wants. They want dry-salted pork shipped in boxes. Of this there is not much on hand. The general effect will be beneficial, however, but if the prices here are put up there may not be so large a demand after all. I think that before long we shall have a large fereign market on account of the raising of the embargo. The Germans have been getting our pork all along. It has been shipped to them through Antwerp and they know what it is. Lard already has gone up in sympathy with pork, but I imagine that after this flurry is over

prices will resume their normal condition again. A number of other dealers, among them being S. A. Budgett, of S. A. Budgett & Co., expressed the same opinions as did Mr. Armour and Mr. Dougherty. Mr. Budgett said that there should be no immediate effect

Rudgett said that there should be no immediate effect, except perhaps a temporary rise in prices. He added that a big foreign market undoubtedly soon would be opened to this country.

The opening of the American pork to Germany will cause an additional amount of work for the inspector of this article. Every country that demands it can have the meat inspected here, and there are already inspectors at Eastman's and Schwarzchild & Sidzberger's abbatoirs. Dr. W. S. Devoe is the chairman of the Meat Inspection Bureau.

THE BUSINESS WAS FINISHED AT SARATOGA Cape May Point, Sept. 4 (Special).-Mr. Halford gave

out the following to-night: "The negotiations which ended in the withdrawal of the prohibition against the importation of American pork into Germany were concluded at Saratoga and not at Cepe May Point. The conclusion was reached while the President was at Saratoga, between General John W. Foster, representing the United States Govern ment, and Count Von Mumm, Charge d'Affaires, repre senting the German Government, and was approved by the President. The removal of the pork restriction has nothing to do with any question of reciprocity, but is based upon the acceptance by the German Govern-ment of the inspection of imported meats by this Gov-erument under the law of the last Congress."

KANSAS CITY PACKERS LITTLE AFFECTED. Kansas City, Sept. 4 (Special) .- The news from Be lin that the pork embargo had been raised caused little stir among the packers here. They say that they have no excess of product on hand, and that the raising of the embargo affects them only by making a larger de mand for Chicago product.

ACCUSING A CONSTABLE OF EXTORTION.

Constable McVeigh, of Tompkinsville, S. I., is unde arrest to answer a charge of extorting money from Richard Thomason. Thomason some time ago was arrested for throwing ammonia in the eye of a valuable dog belonging to William Crawley. For this he was arrested by Mc Veigh and was fined \$50. Thomason then appealed the case, and while awaiting a decision of the appeal he case, and while awaiting a decision of the said that he held alleges that McVeigh approached him and said that he held a commitment for Thomason and would be obliged to lock a commitment for Thomason and would be obliged to lock a commitment for Thomason and would be obliged to lock him up. Thomason further alleges that at that time McVeigh told him that he must have some money or he would be compelled to lock Thomason up. The latter says that he gave the officer \$2, and subsequently learned that McVeigh did not have the commitment. It was on this transaction that Thomason based his complaint against the officer. McVeigh says that Thomason was indebted to him for legal services, and as he could not pay the entire amount, he handed the officer the \$2 in question as part are represented the size. The officer decline supportionally the payment of the ciaim. The officer denies emphatically the story told by his accuser in reference to the commitment.

A Life Saved

A Fireman's Story

Mr. Geo. Reymond, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is a pump-setter in the employ of Ramsay & Co., the well-known pump-makers of that place. He is a momber of Ramsay Engine Co. He says.

"My wife without double owe her life to Hood's Sarsaparilla. A few years ago she was at death's door, due to hood potential. A few years ago she was at death's door, due to hood potential, or as physicians say, pysemia. After everything class failed Hood's Sarsaparilla brought her out of the crisis all right. Since then she has suffered at simes with numbness and headache, but continues taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and is gradually getting over these troubles. She cling to itood's, takes nathing cise, and we believe it will effect a complete cure."

STATISTICS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FROM 1860.

A PAMPHLET GIVING A STATEMENT FOR EACH YEAR-INTEREST BEARING NOTES AND GOLD.

Washington, Sept. 4.-The Secretary of the Treasury as prepared a pamphlet in regard to the volume of

oney in circulation in which he says: "In response to many inquiries from different sections of the country as to the amount of the variou nds of money in circulation in the United States at the present time and in former years, tables showing the facts for each year since 1860 have been prepared nder my instruction and are published for the inforntion of the people of the United States. ables have been compiled from records of the Departmen) which were made on or about the dates specified They include everything properly belonging in a state pent relative to circulation, except minor coins, which are not stated, because it is difficult to estimate accurately the amount in use. The figures agree wit the reports published from year to year, and an estimate has been added of the amount of specie in circulation on the Pacific Coast during the period of sus pension of specie payments (1862 to 1878 inclusive). will be observed that no attempt has been made in the table for 1862 to estimate the quantity of the nondescript currency, consisting of powage stamps, tickets, due bills, etc., which served as small change during the period subsequent to the disappearance of rrency and fractional currency authorized by the the one and two year notes of 1863, and compound been in circulation, are not included in any of the tables.

bearing obligations, which were in circulation as money for a few months when first issued, had been absorbed as investment securities and withdrawn from circulation before July 1, 1865, which is the date commonly selected for comparison with the present time as to money in circulation. The seven-thirty notes are also excluded from the tables. They were not used as tickets at Cincinnati about \$7, and at Indianapolis 83. negotiated as a loan and issued by the Government to investors in exchange for legal-tender notes, being sold at par and accrued interest like any other loan. A small amount of these, however, less than \$10,000,000, was issued to coldiers in the field, but the notes were taken only by those soldiers who desired to save, and Pacific Railway for three years. were, therefore, not placed in circulation. The total recent rumors pointing to friction in the negotiations amount of seven-thirty notes negotiated in 1864 and and assures in all reason the success of the plan. The 1865 was \$829,902,500, of which \$44,509,900 were of the denomination of \$50, \$137,634,600 of \$100, and to wait for the return of Jay Gould, but met yesterday the remainder, \$647,848,000, were \$500s, \$1,000s and and officially approved the deed of trust. This dees \$5,000s. The receipt of legal-tender notes by the Deplaces the securities in the treasury of the company partment in exchange for seven-thirty notes did not in the charge of Drexel, Morgan & Co., the Equidation cause a contraction of the currency, because the legal- of the three-year notes to be issued in exchange for anders so received were immediately paid out by the the present unfunded obligations to be conducted by Government in settlement of demand liabilities then the creditors' committee. This committee is compose

The one and two year notes and compound interes notes were sufficiently unlike the legal-tenders to at tract notice and cause an examination of their terms. this way their interest-bearing quality was speedily discovered and they were very soon retired. ven-thirties were unlike the legal-tenders, except in olor, being very much larger and having coupons as that these obligations were not in active circulation One is that they were all redeemed within three year without creating monetary disturbance; the other is that nearly all of them came back into the Treasury a clean and as unworn as the day of their issue, a condition which they would not have presented had they been in active circulation.

"The omission of the gold coin and gold certificates from the tables for 1862 to 1878 inclusive, and of subidiary silver prior to the act of April 17, 1876, under which the fractional paper money was retired, needs no explanation other than to say that they were not in use as money, but were bought and sold at their mar ket value like other commodities. The foot-note to the table for 1870 may be explained by saying that the tables 1862 to 1878 state separately the circulation of the Pacific coast and that of the remainder of the United States, because the latter consisted of paper money and the former of coin, and it was thought advisable to preserve this distinction in the money of the two sec tions down to the time of the resumption of specie payments, January 1, 1879. "The amount of money in circulation July 1, 1865

as shown in the table for that date, was \$714,702, as shown in the table for that date, was \$714,702,905. Of this amount \$080,702,905 was paper money. During the calendar year 1805 the average market price of gold was 157. So it required \$157 in currency to purchase as much of any commodity as could be purchased with \$100 in gold. The \$714,702,905 which was then in circulation was, therefore, equivalent, as an average for the year, to only \$646,301,270 of the money which has constituted the currency of this country since January 1, 1879. This is an amount per capita of \$13 36.

Year. 1890 1801 1802 1802 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1807 1870 1871 1872 1875 187	20 28 20 72 22 18 21 27 20 11 19 88 18 95 18 78 18 75 18 78 18 58	19 08 187 10 23 187 17 84 187 10 67 188 20 67 188 18 90 188 18 20 188 17 50 188 18 10 188 18 10 188 18 10 188 18 14 188	Money per ar. capita. apita. a	Circulation per canita. 10 12 12 15 58 15 875 19 41 121 71 22 87 19 22 81 82 22 82 22 82 23 45	n ti g ti to ci ti is

THE GOVERNMENT'S STANDARD WOOL SAMPLES Washington, Sept. 4.—Edward C. Greene, John L. Houston, John T. Rich and Nicholas Manger, the committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury is April to "advise the Department what necessity exists for renewing or making additions to the standard wool samples of the Government," have submitted a pre minary report to the Department. The committee believes that the standard samples should be renewed and additions made to them, and thinks it advisable that the Department procure authenticated samples of as many foreign wools, hairs, waste, etc., as possible The committee recommends that the new standard samples be made at least double the size of the present ones. A large percentage of these wools can be ent ones. A large percentage of these wools can be thoroughly represented by the ordinary standard samples, but of the others, whole fleeces should be procured and retained at some central point for reference in cases of doubt or litication. It is alleged that some wools now classed as Class 3 three been so improved as to require re-classification, but the committee desires to reserve any decision on these wools until the samples asked for are placed before it.

The Department has approved the recommendations of the committee and will act accordingly.

REDEEMING AND CONTINUING BONDS.

Washington, Sept. 4 .- The amount of 4 1-2 per cet nds continued at 2 per cent to-day was \$53,000, making the total continued to date \$23,759,550. The mount presented for redemption to-day was 8623,850. of which \$200,300 was received at the New-York Sub-Treasury up to 2:30 o'clock, and 8428,550 was received at the Treasury Department. The total redemption date are \$0,316,350, of which \$5,662,050 were registered bonds presented to the Treasury Department and \$3,653,400 were coupon bonds presented a New York. There are still outstanding \$17,793,300 4 1.2 per cents, of which \$10,085,850 are registered and \$7,707,450 coupon.

MOVEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS. Washington, Sept. 4.—Secretary Proctor left Washington to-day for Marblehead, Mass., where he will remain with his family until early next week, when he will start on his tour of Western military posts, accom-panied by Quartermaster-General Batcheller and Lieu

Secretary Tracy has returned to Washington from Cape May Point. Assistant Secretary Nettleton has gone to New-York on immigration business. Assistant Secretary Crouns has returned to Washington from a business trip to

FOREIGN TARIFF BULLETINS FOR DISTRIBUTION. Washington, Sept. 4.-Assistant Secretary Spanitions has informed customs officers that the Treasury De partment has received a large number of the bulleting of the International Customs Bureau established Brussels by agreement of most of the commercia ations. The current issues present full information in English regarding the customs tariff of Switzerland. the United Kingdom, the Congo Free State and British India. The Department will furnish copies to whom-soever may apply for them.

SILVER BOUGHT BY THE TREASURY. Washington, Sept. 4.-The offers of silver to the lovernment to-day amounted to 1,494,000 ounces and the amount purchased 878,000 onness, as follows 358,000 ounces at \$0.9820; 220,000 ounces at \$0.9824, and 300,000 ounces at \$0.9825.

Litchfield Hills, via New-York Central (Harlem Division). Past special trains. Through cars to Norfolk

Mantels, Tiles, Open Fireplaces,



WM-H-JACKSON-&C UNION SQUARE (NORTH). COT. Broadway

Only concern in our line having its own foundries
Buy of the maker. Established over 60 years.
No old stock. Everything made satisfactory.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

PASSENGER RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST. Chicago, Sept. 4.—The Western roads have accomplished all they have been contending for in the matter of passenger rates from Central Traffic Association oints to the Pacific Coast. For two years the rates from Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis to California have been the same as the rate from Chicago, because the Monon has insisted upon putting those subsidiary silver and prior to the issue of the postal cities upon an equal footing with Chicago on all business destined to the Pacific Coast. This enabled Newacts of July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863. Also, that York and other Eastern points to use Cincinnati rate or basing purposes, and it is claimed that the discrim interest notes, supposed by many persons to have ination has caused the lines running westward from Chicago to lose money on their through business. The whole controversy has been settled by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That, beginning October 1, 1891, rates, both first and second class, from Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis, and territory affected thereby, to Pacific Coast points, shall be based upon Missouri River rates, and that a meeting of rate clerits be called at the earliest possible day to fix rates accordingly.

This will advance the price of transcoutinental thelets at Cincinnati about \$7, and at Indianapolis \$3.

excluded from the tables. They were not used as the Monon, in the interest of harmony, sacrifices its noney nor paid out as such by the Treasury, but were The Monon, in the interest of harmony, sacrifices its noney nor paid out as such by the Covernment in California Business from Indianapolis via Chicago.

A DECIDED STEP IN UNION PACIFIC AFFAIRS A decided step was taken yesterday in the progress for the extension of the floating debt of the Union It sets at rest the of J. Pierpont Morgan, John A. Stewart, Edward King, Alexander E. Orr and Frederick A. Ames. A large majority of the creditors have assented to the plan of extension, and it is believed that the official action of the Union Pacific directors will settle all doubt as to the adhesion of the remaining creditors.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY EXTENSION. Carlisle, Penn., Sept. 4 (Special).—The Cumberland Valler Railroad Company's engineering corps is now urveying another line for the extension of their ad from Richmond to Fannettsburg. This extension is to meet a road coming east from the western part of the State and will give the Pennsylvania Railroad another route to Pittsburg from New-York the Broad Top coal fields, and thus prevent, if pos-sible, the Reading Terminal from shipping so much coal into this valler. President Kennedy says work will be begun at once, and the road completed at an early date.

ROADS BLOCKED WITH GRAIN CARS. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.-The grain men are be doning to complain of the scarcity of cars, and it is thought that by next week, unless the shipments case up, there will be a "car famine." From all over the country come reports that the roads are being blocked with grain and for three days past the yards here of several of the lines have been wholly or partially blocked. The Santa Fe tracks are full all the way from Kansus City to Emporia and there is danger of a heavy rush completely stopping the trains.

SALE OF THE WADENA AND PARK RAPIDS ROAD. Chicago, Sept. 4.—The Wadena and Park Rapids Railroad has been sold to the Great Northern Company for \$317,000. The line extends from Eagle Band to Park Rapids, a distance of fifty-four miles. The Great Northern Company has filed notice with the Secretary of State that it will construct a line from some point point on the Fession branch, a distance of about 100 miles.

THE SEPARATE COACH LAWS OF TEXAS. St. Louis, Sept. 4.-The Interstate Commerce Com nission has rendered an important decision regarding he separate coach laws of Texas. The decision is given in the case of a negre purchasing a chair-car oket from Louislana to Texas. He was transferred the separate coach when he reached Texas. He laimed that the Federal law had been violated and he Commission sustained him, saying that the Texas aw affects local State transportation only.

AN ADVANCE IN LAKE AND RAIL RATES. Chicago, Sept. 4 .- The lake and rail lines have given notice of an advance in grain rates to New-England, taking effect September 14. The new singures are 12 cents for wheat, 101-2 cents for corn and 7 cents for oats. The advance is 1 cent for wheat and 1-4 cent for corn.

A BOSTON AND ALBANY DIVIDEND. Boston, Sept. 4.-The Boston and Albany will pay a dividend of 82 per share on September 30. The Boston and Albany has met the latest cut n the Fitchburg westbound lake and rail freight

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The lines in the Central Traffic Asso-lation have decided to get even with the Western roads n the matter of harvest excursions. Believing that there are many people beyond the Mississippi who would like to

HOME VINTORS' EXCURSION.

visit their old homes, they have agreed to make what they all a "Home Visitors', Excursion," and have authorized their Western connections to sell fron-clad tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip to all points in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan for this occasion. The date of the exsursion will be September 22, the tickets being good for return passage for thirty days.

A RAILWAY JOURNAL CHANGES HANDS. Chicago. Sept. 4.—The capital stock of The Railway Age Publishing Company, of Chicago, amounting to 575,000 Age Publishing Company, of Chicage, amounting to \$75,000, has been purchased by Harry P. Robinson, of St. Paul, publisher of "The Northwestern Railroader." The latter journal will be consolidated with "The Railway Age," which will continue to be published in Chicago. E. P. Talbott, president and manager of "The Railway Age" from the beginning, will retire. H. P. Robinson will be president and H. R. Hobart vice-president of the new company, and they will be the editors of the consolidated weekly journal.

WESTERN TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS MEET. Chicago, Sept. 4 .- It is generally believed that the proent meeting of the commissioners of the Western Traffic Association, which began to-day, will be the most important yet held. Since the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa road has falled in its effort to get into the Western Freight Association, it is understood that the alleged manipulation of through rates on the part of that company will be thoroughly ventilated, and a decision rendered as to the divi-tions that may be made by a member with an outside line.

PLENTY OF WHEAT TO BE CARRIED. Chicago, Sept. 4.-P. P. Shelby, general freight agent of a Great Northern road, is in the city. He says the reort that the wheat crop in North and South Dakota has on scriously damaged is entirely without foundation, and nust have been concected by parties having a sellish in-creat to serve. Mr. Shelby declares that the crop is our f danger and that the railroads in that section will have

Toronto, Out., Sept. 4. The Canadian Pacific Railway ruly 31 last the net profits were \$753,207-more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

VETERANS TO WELCOME MINISTER GRUBB. Camden, N. J., Sept. 4 (Special) .- A delegation repre enting the G. A. R. posts of this city and the vicinity left here for New-York this afternoon, for the purpose of welcoming Minister Grubb, who is expected to reach port to-morrow morning. The delegation bears a formal invitation to General Grabb to attend the camptre and hanquet arranged in his honor in this city on september 12. The General has already cabled his in-tention of being present, and it is expected that veterans from all parts of the State will participate. FAILURE FOLLOWS SUICIDE.

EDWARD LINN'S FIRM ASSIGNS.

HIS SPECULATIONS SAID NOT TO INVOLVE THE ESTATES OF HIS BUSINESS PREDECESSORS. The death by suicide in Jersey City last Tuesday night of Edward Linn, of the stock exchange firm of F. B. Wallace & Co., at No. 56 Broad-st, has led to the suspension of the concern. The notice of an assignnent was sent to the Stock Exchange yesterday, but caused little surprise except to those persons who depended upon the statements made on Thursday by Morris H. Smith, the surviving partner, that the financial losses of Mr. Linn would not involve the firm. It is now feared in Wall Street that the speculations f the dead man may have affected the estate of F. B. Vallace, founder of the house and possibly that of . Frank Phillips, a forme partner who died several years before Mr. Wallace. This idea is repudiated by the assignce and friends of Mr. Smith, but they confess to an ignorance of the condition of Mr. Linn's accounts

The assignment was filed in the County Clerk's office vesterday morning by Mr. Smith, with only one prefer ence. Mrs. Harriet M. Beckwith, of Philadelphia, is secured to the amount of \$13,421 for money deposited by her with the firm. As bearing on the possibility that the losses of the proker whose suicide precipitated the assignment, it may be ininteresting to note that n preference of \$2,494 to Mrs. Mary V. Phillips was scratched out before the deed of assignment was filed Mrs. Phillips is the wife of one of the partners who with F. B. Wallace, composed the firm originally. The assignee, John P. Crawford, of Brooklyn, is her brother

The securities closed out under the rules of the Stock Exchange for the account of the suspended firm were as follows: Sales—500 shares of Richmond Torminal stock, 50 shares of Richmond Terminal preferred. 200 shares of American Sugar Refineries, and 100 chares each of Erie common, Louisville and Nashville and St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita; purchases-200 shares of Richmond Terminal common stock, \$10,000 Richmond Terminal collateral 6s and \$5,000 Virginia Midland stamped 5 per cent bonds. These transactions afford no measure of the position of the house, nor do they throw full light upon the relations of its finances with the unfortunate speculations which are now be lieved to be the motive of Mr. Linn's suicide.

It was reported yesterday that Addison Cammack had on deposit with P. B. Wallace & Co. \$50,000 to \$70,000 in money previous to his departure for Europe a few months ago. This could not be confirmed, but is said on good authority that one individual deposit of \$65,000 had been demanded from the firm on Thursday and refused. Mr. Linn had executed money orders for Mr. Cammack and had so thoroughly imbibed the usually bearish proclivities of that operator, that he is believed to have continued short sales on his own account after Mr. Cammack's "conversion" to the bull side last winter. The rising stock market swamped him.

Friends of Mr. Smith express their confidence that the concern can pay nearly if not all the debts. They say that the dreumstances of the suicide of Linn, who was the Stock Exchange member of the firm, to-gether with the conjectures as to his heavy specuative losses, contracted the credit of the firm so sharply that its business was interrupted seriously. The accounts of the dead man also were found to be n a condition which prevented a full realization of the position of the surviving partner. Under the circumstances, it was the wisest policy to stop until the exact facts were ascertained.

Mr. Smih was not at his office yesterday. ssignee, Mr. Crawford, took charge of affairs, assisted by Edward S. Kaufman and John A. Taylor, as counsel. by Edward S. Katiman and John A. Taylor, as counsel.

Mr. Crawford made no detailed statement, professing
ignorance of how the accounts stood. He could give
no estimate of assets or liabilities, but said that the
assignment was made as a measure of protection to
all persons interested. He denied, specifically, that
the failure or Mr. Linn's losses would affect the estate
of either F. B. Wallace or J. Frank Philips, the
predecessors of the concern organized by Mr. Linn and
Mr. Smith.

FUNERAL OF THE DEAD BROKER.

Edward Linn, who on Tuesday night committed suicide at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, was buried yesterday in New-York Bay Cemetery. Notwithstanding the fact that the friends of the dead man had ansounced that the funeral would be private, a large number of people gathered at his house, No. 305 Variek-st., Jersey City. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Second Reformed Church of Hackensack. The pall-bearers were Dwyer Pearle, of the New-York Stock Exchange; J. E. Hulshizer, of the Produce Exchange; W. B. Jenkins, James Throck-morton, James Clarke and George Smith. The plate on the casket bore the simple inscription: "Edward Linn, died September 2, 1891, aged forty years."

OIL AND LARD REFINERS PAIL.

Chicago, Sept. 4 .- The B. V. Page Company, off and ard refiners in this city, made an assignment to-day to Frank S. Frederick for the benefit of creditors. The assets, as scheduled, may consist of stock for \$205,000; conds for \$47,000, and amounts of outstanding ac-The Habilities amount to \$100,000. The counts. assignment was caused by the recent failure of the Columbia Oil Company, which was organized three months ago, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of buying out the B. V. Page Company, the Diamond Huller and Oil Company and the Diamond Feed Mill Manufacturing Company. It carried out its object and met with defeat. The Page Company was purchased for \$205,000 worth of the stock of the Columbia Company and first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$47,000. It did not, how-ever, assume the debts of the Page Company, which the latter sought to liquidate with outstanding no-

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES. Henry A. Capel and William B. McNulty, composing

firm of Capel & McNulty, manufacturers of ostrich feathers at No. 191 Mercer-st., made an assignment esterday to Edward B. Goodman, without preference. Mr. Capel has been in business about three and a half years; was formerly of E. Capel & Son, who dissolved on January 1, 1890, and were succeeded by the present firm, with an alleged capital of \$10,000. B. Lewinson, who represents that assignee, said yesterday that the assignment was made for the purpose of liquidation. The liabilities are about \$13,000, of which \$6,000 is for merchandise, \$6,000 for borrowed money and \$1,000 in small obligations. Against this there are assets which cost about \$15,000, one-third of which is in raw material and the rest in manufactured stuff. Blumenstiel & Hirsch yesterday entered a judgment

for \$8,460 against Jason M. Bowen, importer of fancy leather goods at No. 486 Broadway, in favor of Louis Weddigen & Co., for commissions, etc. They had done ousiness for him for the last eighteen years. Execution has been issued to the Sheriff. Peter Beaton, dealer in fürhiture at Nos. 150 and 152

Grand-st., Brooklyn, has made an assignment to John P. Donnelly, giving a preference to Malinda Beaton for \$1,500. He has been in business thirty years and went through bankruptcy in 1875. Isane N. Falk has been appointed receiver for Carl

otscheck, manufacturer of furniture and upholstery at No. 28 East Fifty-ninth-st., in supplementary proceedings, on the application of Charles Weinberg, a judgment creditor for \$1,042.

Judgment for \$45,863 was yesterday entered against Edward A. Moen, president of the late Cary & Moen Wire Company, at No. 229 West Twenty-eighth-st., in favor of P. L. Moen.

THE ENJOINED SUFFOLK TRUST COMPANY.

Boston, Sept. 4.—The injunction issued by the Su-preme Judicial Court against the Suifolk Trust Company has made things so unpleasant for other coneerns that an effort will be made to modify the infunction in court to-morrow. The Suffolk Company held in trust, among other things, a number of certificates of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia Railroad, which the road is anxious to get possession of. The injunction prevents the enjoined company from doing any business whatever, and the certificates must remain it the hands of Receiver Butler, unless the court decrees to the centrary. The Commissioners express the belief that the depositors of the trust company will be paid in full.

FILLING VACANCIES AT THE NAVY YARD.

The first requisition for new workmen under the ew Civil Service regulations at the Navy Yard were sent to the Board of Registration and Examination esterday. One came from Naval Constructor Ferhald, who asked for twelve riveters and fifty shipfitters, and one from Civil Engineer Asserson, who asked for thirty men, comprising both skilled and unskilled laborers, for the Department of Yards and Docks. The vacancies were caused by the discharge of men found to be idling or incompetent in the last few weeks, and which it was concluded not to fill

It keeps young; for inwrought into its original model are all the improvements of the latest skill tempered by the ripest experience.

Remington Standard Typewriter.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

day law does and affect the employment of men this year, since it is not a National election—neither for President nor Congressmen—which is to take place is

OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AUGUSTUS WILD. Boston, Sept. 4 (Special).—Brigadler-General Augus-tus Wild, formerly of Brookline, Mass., has died in Medellin, Colombia, South America, where he was engaged in mining enterprises. The news las just reached his family. General Wild was a distinguished Massachusetts soldier. He was a na tive of Brookline, and was sixty-six years old. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1844, and from the Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania. He subsequently took a course of medical lectures in Paris. During the Crimean war General Wild served as a medical officer in the Turkish army, receiving a medal from that Government at its close. Returning home, he practised his profession in Brookline for several years. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the im Massachusetts Regiment as a captain. He was in the engagement at Bull Run, and afterward served under McClellan in the Peninsular Campaign. At Fair Oaks he was severely wounded in the right hand and came home disabled.

He was commissioned a major before his wound had henled, and afterward a lieutenant-colonel of the 324 Massachusetts Regiment, being appointed to the command of Camp Stanton, near Lynn. He was then afterward made colonel of the 35th Massach He went again to the front, with his arm in a sling in season to participate in the battle of South Mountain. Here he was severely wounded, losing an arm at the shoulder. Commissioned a brigadier-general of April 23, 1863, he afterward assisted in raising the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Regiments (colored), and assumed the command, the organization being known as Wild's African Brigade. He served under General Foster in North Carollina, and also under General Butler in the Army of the James. He was mustered out of the service on December 28, 1865.

After the war General Wild became the superintendent of the Diana Mine, Austin, Novada, and has since been largely engaged in mining operations in that section and in South America. He leaves a widow, in season to participate in the battle of South Mount

JOHN COLEMAN John Coleman died at his home, No. 13 Pineapple

st., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. He was born in this city seventy-nine years ago, and was educated in the public schools. In 1849, after having been en gaged at work as a cooper for some time, he started in business for himself, and for many years carried on a large cooperage establishment in Platt-st. He was for a long time under appointment by the Governor of the State an expert stave inspector at Harbeck's Stores. Mr. Coleman was an attendant at Plymouth Church, and was a veteran fireman and militiaman. He belonged to the Washington Grays His wife and four children survive him. The Rev. S. B. Halliday will conduct the funeral at his home or Sunday morning. The burial will be at Greenwood.

FRANCIS BARTON.

Red Bank, N. J., Sept. 4 (Special).—Francis Barton, son of Dr. J. Rhea Barton, died yesterday, of paralysis. He was in his sixty-sixth year. He died at his home on the Shrewsbury River, where he had lived during the summer for the less twenty years. His wife, who has been dead for seven years, was a daughter of Jacob Ridgway, of Philadelphia. Mr. Barton was an uncle of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mr. Barton was wealthy and was a great traveller. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. E. C. Pendleton, of Virginia. The body will be taken to Philadelphia, where the funeral will take place.

OBITUARY NOTES. Cortland, N. Y., Sept. 4 (Special).-Mrs. Emeline Barthwick, mother of sheriff Barthwick, died this afternoon. Mrs. Barthwick was nearly 100 years old. Some weeks ago her hip was broken by a fall and this was the direct cause of her death.

Plainfield, Corn., Sept. 4 (Special).—Benjamin Gallun died at his home, near Voluntown, last night, age seventy-two. He has held many prominent places in town, district and State affairs.

Cooperstown, N. Y. Sept. 4.—James S. Davenport, of Richfield Springs, died yesterday, in his seventieth year. He was a member of the Assembly in 1876 and 1877 and had often filled the office of Supervisor of his town. He was a lawyer.

IMPROVEMENTS THE POSTOFFICE NEEDS. Colonel Marshall, Superintendent of Repairs of the Federal Building, has sent to Assistant Architect Edbrooke, of the Treasury Department, a detailed report of needed improvements in the Federal Building. The recommendations are practically the same as those made by Postmaster-General Wanamaker and ex-Supervising Architect Windrim after their tour of inspection made a little over a year ago. The principal improvements suggested are the construction of two new passenger elevators in the south corridor. This will require the building of a new stairway. It is suggested also that 17,000 feet additional space be added to the mezzanine floor.

Various other details are suggested, which will make the estimated total cost of the improvements \$75,000.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. CLARENDON-John Newell, of Chicago. FIFTH AVENUE-Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania; ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, and William Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, and William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana. GRAND—General Rufus Ingalis, U. S. Army. GRAND UNION—Adutant-Geo-eral Josiah Porter, of Albany. HOFFMAN—Governer David B. Hill. MURRAY HILL—Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon. VICTORIA-Miss Hate Field, of Washington. WESTMINSTER-Deputy Attorney-Gen-eral Issae H. Maynard, of Albany.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST UNTIL S P. M. SATURDAY. Washington, Sept. 4.—For Eastern New-York, Details Conneyivania, New-Jorsey and Delaware, threatening

veather and rain; cooler; northeasterly winds. For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, howers; cooler; easterly winds; fair Sunday. For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, coder; generally fair during Saturday, preceded by local showers he coast to-night; northeasterly winds.

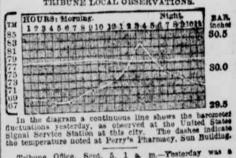
For Eastern Massachusetts, cooler; fair during Saturdayi rain Saturday night; northeasterly winds.

For Westerr Massachusetts, Raede Island and Connecticut, local rains; cooler; northeasterly winds.

For West V rginia, showers; northerly winds; austions ? temperature.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Chia local rains; easterly winds; stationary temperature, except slightly warmer in Western Ohio.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Tribune Office, Sept. 5, 1 a. m.—Yesterday was a cloudless day, and the barometer showed scarcely any change. The temperature ranged between of and 82 degrees, the average (724) being 1 degree higher than on Friday and 's degree higher than on the corresponding day last year.

Showers, followed by clearing, cooler weather, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

effect. The appointments will be made Monday or Tuesday, by which time the new applicants will have been examined as to their qualifications. There are about 650 applicants for various departments in the yard now enrolled on the register, and they will compete for vacancies to occur in the future, as the sixty—

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs a few years ago, has been more than confirmed by that pleasann experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers, the Culternia Fig Syrup Company.